Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 114 of Vol. V.] FRIDAY, April 25, 1794. [Whole No. 510.]

Louis Osmont,

HAS removed from No. 40, north Third ſtreet, to No. 117, north Second ſtreet, between Arch and Race ſtreets, in thoſe ſtores lately occupied by Mr. Starman, oppoſite to Meſſrs J. W. and W. Gibbs, where he keeps his Wholeſale Warehouſe, for the ſale of all ſorts of GOODS, and the tranſaction of all commiſſion Buſineſs, and

Has now for Sale,

White ſilk ſtockings,

High dreſſed Engliſh faſhion
A box of French pomatum
Hanging Paper of the beſt patterns and colours
A few pieces of Long Lawns
An invoice of Sattin Cloaks, which on account of the ſeaſon will be ſold low and at a long credit
Champaign Wine 6 years old
A few pipes Liſbon Wine
Do. do. Port Wine
Do. do. Madeira
Some Calcavella Wine
Burgundy Wine and Claret.
April 17. dtf

PIRACY!

☞ THE ſchooner DELIGHT, the property of Manuel Antonio Martin, of the Iſland of Bona Viſta, was on the 18th of October laſt, while lying at anchor in the road of that Iſland, forcibly entered and carried off by JOHN DUNHAM, JOHN MURRAY, a man by the name of DODGE, and one other perſon, name unknown.—This veſſel was ſold to M. A. Martin, by William M'Neill, who came to Bona Viſta in her, from Madeira.—She was built in the county of Matthews, ſtate of Virginia, and was regiſtered at New-York, the 16th April, 1793—Her name was painted on her ſtern—Her dimenſions as follows: 56 feet 6 inches keel, 16 feet 6 inches beam, hold 6 feet 2 inches, her burthen 54 tons.

At the time of their entering the veſſel, there was a black man on board by the name of Balthazer, whom they carried off with them. John Dunham was mate of the veſſel under Capt. M'Neill, prior to the ſale of her, and the other perſons were mariners. Dunham is a married man, and has a family at Nantucket.

The cargo of the veſſel conſiſted of the following articles.—2 caſes containing 74 pieces Linen; caſe Wine-Glaſſes; 1 bale containing 9 pieces Broadcloth; 1 do. 9 do. 79 pieces Cotton, (needle worked)—33 do. do. inferior, a moys of Salt; ſhe had ſeven ſmall arms and ſome piſtols.

If any perſon can give any information of this veſſel, or any part of the property, ſo that it can be recovered, or the offenders brought to juſtice, they are requeſted to inform Meſſrs. JOSEPH ANTHONY and SON, Philadelphia; MURRAY and MUMFORD, New-York; CLARK and NIGHTINGALE, Providence; or HEAD and AMORY, Boſton.
March 17. diw.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

Old Liſbon Wine of a

ſuperior quality in pipes, imported in the ſhip Wilmington.

OLD SHERRY WINE of the firſt quality in quarter caſks, imported in the brig Nancy capt. Gwin, from Cadiz.

SHELLED ALMONDS and a few kegs of RAISINS, imported in ditto.

Particular TENERIFFE WINES, in pipes hhds. and quarter caſks, imported in the ſhip Thomas, capt. Skinner.

A few quarter caſks of old particular bill of exchange MADEIRA WINE.

George Meade,

Who has alſo, juſt arrived and for ſale
A SMALL CARGO OF

Liſbon Salt.

A quantity of empty BAGS for ſale.
April 5. w&s1m.

The following Certificate

of the funded three per Cent Stock of the Domeſtic Debt of the United States ſtanding on the books of the Treaſury of the ſaid United States, in the names of Donnald and Burton of London, merchants, and ſigned by Joſeph Nourſe, Regiſter of ſaid Treaſury, to wit:—No. 5476, dated 24th Auguſt 1792 for 2959 dollars and 53 cents was tranſmitted from London in the ſhip Peter, Paul Huſſey, maſter, bound for New York, and has been loſt.—The Subſcriber intending to apply to the Treaſury of the United States to have the ſame renewed, deſires all perſons who are intereſted in the ſaid certificate, to make their objections thereto, if any they have.

Francis Macy.

Philad. March 27. d6w

For Norfolk & Fredericksburgh,

The Brig
LITTLE SALLY,
JOHN EARL, Maſter.

A ſtaunch good veſſel, will ſail in a few days. For freight or paſſage, apply to the maſter on board at Cheſnut ſtreet wharf, or to

JOSEPH ANTHONY & SON.
March 31. dtf

For Sale or Charter,

The SHIP
ANDROMACHE,
(An American bottom)
John Moore, Maſter.

IS a ſtout good veſſel, about two years old, burthen 232 tons, has only made three voyages, and may be ſent to ſea at a ſmall expence. She may be ſeen at Vine-ſtreet wharf, and the terms made known by application to

WHARTON & LEWIS.
March 21. dtf

For Amſterdam,

The new faſt-ſailing, copper-bottomed SHIP
ADRIANA,
K. Fitzpatrick, Maſter.

BUILT of live oak and cedar and was intended for a Liverpool Trader, will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage, having excellent accommodations, apply on board at Walnut ſtreet wharf, or to

THOS. & JOHN KETLAND.

N. B. Paſſengers will be landed in England if required.
March 6, 1794 dtf

Juſt Imported,

In the Ship Apollo, Capt. Fitzpatrick, from Amſterdam, and now landing on Walnut-ſtreet wharf, viz.

GIN, *in pipes,*
A few bales Holland Duck,
Ditto Oznaburgs,
Holland Sheeting,
Juniper Berries,
Glaſs Ware, viz. Tumblers and Mugs, various ſizes.
Sheathing Paper,
Swedes Iron, ſquare and flat bars,
Hair Ribband, No. 4.
Dutch Great Coats,
A quantity of Junk and Oakum, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY
THOMAS KETLAND, Jun.

The above-mentioned Ship is for Sale—ſhould application be made within a few days; otherwiſe ſhe will take freight for Amſterdam.
March 1, 1794. d—tf

A FEW BARRELS OF
POTATOES,
Well picked, out of a very large quantity—
AND A FEW
Tierces of Rice,
FOR SALE BY
Louis Oſmont,
No. 117, north Second ſtreet.
April 17. dtf

The Profits ariſing from the following publication are for the benefit of the Poor.

Juſt publiſhed, printed by R. Aitken and Son, and ſold by J. Crukſhank, W. Young T. Dobſon, and the other Bookſellers,

MINUTES
OF THE
Proceedings of the Committee,

Appointed on the 14th September 1793, by the Citizens of Philadelphia, the Northern Liberties, and the Diſtrict of Southwark, to attend to and alleviate the ſufferings of the afflicted with the Malignant Fever, prevalent, in the City and its vicinity.

WITH AN APPENDIX,
CONTAINING

A liſt of perſons admitted into the Hoſpital at Buſh-hill, ſhewing the times of their admiſſion, death and diſcharge.

Number of Houſes, Deaths, &c. in the reſpective ſtreets, alleys, and courts in the city of Philadelphia, Northern Liberties, and Diſtrict of Southwark.

A liſt of the Interments in the Burial grounds in the city of Philadelphia, Northern Liberties, and Diſtrict of Southwark, with a meteorological account of the weather.

A ſummary of donations in caſh and proviſions, received from ſundry perſons and places, for the uſe of the poor and afflicted.
April 2. d3w

A FEW POUNDS
OF
VANILLA,
FOR SALE BY
Louis Oſmont.
April 19. d3t.

Excellent CLARET,

In hogſheads and in caſes of 50 bottles each.
ALSO,
A few caſes Champaigne Wine;
MADEIRA,
In pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front ſtreet.
Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

FOR SALE,
BY MATHEW CAREY, No. 118, Market-Street,
An Eſſay on Slavery,

Deſigned to exhibit in a new point of view its effects on *morals*, *induſtry*, and the *peace of ſociety*. Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *ſlaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the neceſſary concluſion, that ſlavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjuſt*.

PRICE 25 Cents. dtf
February 15.

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND TO BE SOLD BY
THOMAS DOBSON,
No. 41, ſouth Second ſtreet,
Extract of a letter from a gentleman in America to a friend in England, on the Subject of Emigration—price 1 8th of a dollar.

Eccleſiaſtical Eſtabliſhments detrimental to a State.
Price 1-8 of a Dollar.
April 22. mw&fgw

Juſt Imported,

In the Ship *Edward*, Capt. *Crandon*, from St. Peterſburg in Ruſſia,
And now landing at South-ſtreet Wharf, viz.

HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETING,
RAVEN's DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,
HOG's BRISTLES.
AND FOR SALE BY
John Donnaldſon,
No. 22, Walnut-ſtreet.
March 4, 1794. d1w3tawtf

Lately Publiſhed.
SOLD BY
Thomas Dobſon,
No. 41, SOUTH SECOND-STREET:

THE Hiſtory of New-Hampſhire, from the Diſcovery of the River Piſcataqua—by *Jeremiah Belknap*, D. D. 3 Vols. Price in Boards, 4 1-2 Dollars.

The Forreſter, an American Fable, being a Sequel to the Hiſtory of John Bull the Clothier. Price, 75 Cents.

A Diſcourſe, intended to commemorate the Diſcovery of America by Chriſtopher Columbus; delivered at the requeſt of the Hiſtorical Society in Maſſachuſetts, October 12th, 1792, being the completion of the Third Century, ſince that memorable event. To which are added, Four Diſſertations, connected with the ſubject—By the ſame author. Price, 50 Cents.
March 17. tuth&ſ3w

To be Let,

For Merchants Compting Houſes or Public Offices,
Two brick 3 ſtory Houſes,

HAVING 6 rooms in each, with fire places beſide garrets, ſituate on the ſouth weſterly ſide of Dock ſtreet, between Pear and Walnut ſtreets. Enquire of

BENJAMIN W. MORRIS.
April 17. tuth&ſtf

TO BE SOLD,
A large elegant Houſe, and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible ſituation,—alſo a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the Houſe is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in ſize, or convenience.

For particulars apply to the printer.
January 23 m&th—tf

UNITED STATES.

NEW-YORK, April 22.

Captain Kemp, of the Ohio, ſailed in company with the American Hero, Factor, & the Ellice, of this port. Many other veſſels ſailed the ſame day in company with the Ohio for different ports in America, but not under convoy as reported.—The ſhip James, Captain Howard, had not arrived.

Capain Kemp ſays, that after the Engliſh fleet left the channel, a number of French frigates took that opportunity of placing themſelves in the channel, and took a great number of veſſels,—Report ſays 60 or 70 ſail.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE,

Friday, April 4.

The following written meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States by Mr. Dandridge his Secretary.

United States, 4th April, 1794.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I lay before you three letters from our Miniſter in London; advices concerning the Algerine miſſion, from our Miniſter at Liſbon and others; and a letter from the Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the French Republic to the Secretary of State, with his anſwer.

G. WASHINGTON.

The meſſage and papers therein referred to were read.

Ordered, That the letters from the American Miniſter in London and the letter of the 27th of March laſt, from the Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the French Republic to the Secretary for the department of ſtate, together with his anſwer refered to in the meſſage of the Preſident of the United States of this day, be printed for the uſe of the Senate.

A meſſage from the Houſe of Repreſentatives by Mr. Beckley their Clerk:

"Mr. Preſident—The Houſe of Repreſentatives have paſſed a bill, entitled "an act to encourage the recruiting ſervice," in which they deſire the concurrence of the Senate." And he withdrew.

The bill laſt mentioned was read the ſecond time.

A motion was made as follows:

"Ordered, That the Secretary of War do lay before the Senate a ſtatement of the period to which the Troops in the ſervice of the United States have been paid."

Ordered, That this motion lie on the table.

Mr. King reported from the joint committee appointed to conſider and report what buſineſe is neceſſary to be done by Congreſs in the preſent ſeſſion, and what part of the buſineſs now depending may be without great inconvenience poſtponed until the next ſeſſion, that the proceedings may be ſo regulated as to cloſe this ſeſſion by the firſt Monday in April next; and the report was read.

Ordered, That it lie for conſideration.

A meſſage from the Houſe of Repreſentatives by Mr. Beckley their clerk:

"Mr. Preſident—The Houſe of Repreſentatives have paſſed a bill, entitled, "An act to eſtabliſh the Poſt-Office and Poſt roads within the United States," in which they deſire the concurrence of the Senate." And he withdrew.

The bill laſt mentioned was read the firſt time.

Ordered, That this bill paſs to the ſecond reading.

After the conſideration of the executives buſineſs, The Senate adjourned until Monday next at 11 o'clock.

Monday, April 7, 1794.

Mr. Foſter reported from the committee for enrolled bills, that they did on the 3d inſtant lay before the Preſident of the United States, the bill, entitled, "An act

to provide for placing buoys on certain rocks off the harbor of New London, and in Providence river, and other places."

The bill, sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled, "an act to encourage the recruiting service," was read the second time.

Ordered, That this bill be referred to Mr. Ellsworth, Mr. Brown and Mr. Gunn, to consider and report thereon to the Senate.

The bill, sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled, an act to establish the post office and post roads within the United States," was read the second time.

Ordered, That this bill be referred to Mr. Brown, Mr. Butler, Mr. Ellsworth, Mr. Foster, Mr. Gunn, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. King, Mr. Livermore, Mr. Monroe, Mr. Morris, Mr. Potts, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Rutherfurd, Mr. Strong and Mr. Vining, to consider and report thereon to the Senate.

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Tuesday, April 8, 1794.

The Senate assembled,

On motion,

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to morrow morning.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

The Dutch Mail which arrived yesterday, brought no German papers, nor any news of importance—if we except the details of the various difficulties which concur to impede the preparation for the ensuing campaign.

The present Loan amounts to more than fifteen millions of three per cents, and when the Navy is funded, amounting to two millions more, the weight upon the market will be equal to eighteen millions.

General Jourdan's arrest has not yet been confirmed, and it is now said, that he will command the army of the Ardennes, which is to advance from Givet, and General Pichegru that of the North, coming from Lisle.

Great movements have been observed lately among the enemy. An officer of the first requisition, who deserted from them, has, however, betrayed their plan, which was, with a very strong column to penetrate through the country of Namur and the district of Liege; and with a second column, much stronger than the first, to attempt the Austrian cantonments about Tournay, and to blockade Conde, Le Quesnoy, and Valenciennes.

When the last accounts left Flanders, a report prevailed (at Ghent) that a violent commotion had broken out at Paris two days before, in which a second butchery of prisoners had taken place. This Flemish rumour is of the date of Wednesday last.

In consequence of the failure of a capital house at Brussels, four other commercial houses there, and at Ghent and Courtray, have stopped payment.

From Brussels the letters by the Mail of yesterday say, that the French are again assembling in such numbers near Steenvoorde on the sea coast, as to seem to threaten the whole of West-Flanders; numerous conjectures are also formed from their flying camps, and various other movements in Picardy, Cambresis and Givet. One of their patroles, of 16 men, lately advanced close to Furnes, and set fire to a brewery.

The Diet at Ratisbon has received strict charge from the Imperial Commission, to consider, without delay, upon the most effectual means of putting the laws in force against such of the states of the Empire as have not furnished their full contingent, or been otherwise disobedient; as well as of the surest means of defending the Emperor's faithful subject in the present dangerous crisis. In consequence of these alarming apprehensions, the Elector of Cologn has set the Russian example of forcing the Fathers, or other relatives of any peasants that may be excused from the forced levies, to serve in their room. Youth are forbid to go out of this territory; and such of the petty principalities as have hitherto furnished their contingents in money, must send men for the service of the next campaign.

Almost all the Royalists brought from Toulon to Leghorn are half naked, and in a most deplorable state, and as an asylum could not be afforded to them all, 8000 were sent to Porto Ferrago.

Much expectation was on foot at Genoa on the 13th ult. all the harbour being then nearly blockaded up by the English, and an edict received from the King of Naples, forbiding any commerce with his subjects; from this circumstance, and the pressure of the allies to force the state to abandon their neutrality towards France, it was expected that every person capable would be ordered to take up arms.

Answer of the Swiss Republic to Lord Robt. Fitzgerald's Declaration.

"Your Excellency in a letter dated the 30th of Nov. thought proper to recommend to the serious consideration of the Helvetic Body, some important observations on the relative situation of the Republic to the belligerent powers.

"These observations we have examined with all that care and attention which is due to the interests of our country, and we think that we afford your Excellency a proof of the esteem which we entertain for your character by making an open and sincere exposition of our situation and our conduct.

"However afflicting the remembrance of those terrible events in France (which your Excellency has brought to our recollection) and the sad fate of our brethren who suffered so unfortunately may be, yet our grief must nevertheless yield to the principles of our constitution: these principles have rested for several centuries on the relations of peace, amity, and good neighbourhood with all the surrounding powers.

"The operation of these principles has never been interrupted by foreign wars.—A rigid and exact neutrality was the invariable maxim of our ancestors, and having received it as a sacred inheritance, we have conceived it to be our duty to abide by it in the present war.—And this conduct has produced a salutary influence, not only on our external safety, but on our internal peace.

"Accustomed to observe scrupulously all engagements entered into, we will neither wander from our declared neutrality, on any pretence whatever, nor will we listen to any insinuation which might give rise to just complaints.

"It is for us to preserve the enjoyment of that happy and peaceful situation to which all our most zealous efforts tend. We will unite our force to repel even the slightest attempts that may be made to disturb our repose, or to undermine the foundation of it by any destructive principles.

"It is towards this end that our foresight is directed by carefully guarding our frontiers, and by endeavoring to prevent any difficulties by a correspondence inseparable from our local relations.

"We intreat your Excellency to assure his Britannic Majesty of the invariable determination of the Helvetic body: and it is with entire confidence we expect, from his good will, that following the example of his illustrious ancestors, who at all times have maintained the independency of the Helvetic Confederacy, he will continue henceforth to entertain a sincere affection for our prosperity and our repose."

We are, &c.

BRUSSELS, February 4.

"A council of general officers, in consequence of the imminent situation of things, is now holding here. The Prince of Cobourg, Generals Clairfayt, Colloredo and Sechendroff, the Duke of York, Prince Ernest and General Walmoden, arrived in this city, three days ago. The first conference was held on the 2d inst. at the Minister's Hotel, the Count de Metternich; at which the Arch duke Charles, Marshal de Bender, and Col. Maek, assisted.—It is impossible for me to know what passed in this grand council, but it is evident that its object was to concert measures for the defence of Flanders against the meditated torrent. The young Prince of Orange is expected this day, and there is to be another grand conference to-morrow.

"We seem here to place all our hopes in Col. Maek. He was at the theatre for the first time on Saturday evening: the moment that he appeared in the Governor General's box, the house burst out in an exclamation of "Vive le brave Colonel Maek," "Long live the Emperor, who has sent us back the hero of Famars! and on Sunday when walking in the park with the veteran Generals and the young Princes, he alone attracted all the notice of the multitude: they pressed around and blessed him.

"An officer of chasseurs, who in the affair of Thursday last came over to the Austrians, has given important information to the Prince de Hohenloe, who commands in the absence of the Prince de Cobourg: he says, that since the arrival of Pichegru, the French armies are increased to 170,000 men; that a part of the army of La Vendee has arrived, as well as the garrisons of Valenciennes, Conde, and Le Quesnoy; and this officer supposes that by the 15th their artillery, horse, and amunition, will be arrived so as to commence their grand scheme of attack.

PARIS, February 3.

A number of chymical operations are practising to produce a composition like salt petre of which there is a great want. The committee of public safety has published a proclamation on this subject in which is to be remarked the following passage:

There have been multiplied speculations on the manufacture of salt petre, but the best have hitherto only offered very distant, and therefore useless advantages. Bring to us citizens, in a mass your acquired lights, founded on theory and experience, and soon we shall be able to trace out a new art, which shall serve for the defence of our liberties.

UNITED STATES.

NEW-YORK, April 23.

The writer of a pamphlet just pulished, predicts that France will, not only defeat the allied powers, but be able to make an offensive war in Europe. He supposes the energy of the French character will be very much encreased by the Revolution, which, after an established government shall secure life and property, will amazingly extend the agriculture, the arts and commerce of France. At the same time he describes most strikingly the deplorable effects of Faction in that fine country, which has drenched it in blood; he exposes the errors of the ruling party, and gives salutary caution to Americans, who are deeply interested to avoid similar factions and preserve union, and their excellent constitution. This pamphlet, entitled the "Revolution in France," is recommended to the perusal of all good citizens.

PITTSBURGH, April 19.

The latest accounts from our army mention, that Ceneral Wayne was preparing to march, with 900 picked men, to some Indian towns on a branch of the Miami, where he understood a number of warriors were assembled.

An obliging correspondent has favored us with the following

PRICES CURRENT,

At Greenville, Head-Quarters of the United States Legion, March 10, 1794.

Spirits, per gallon,	50/
Kentucky made brandy	36/
Whiskey	22/6
Cyder	20/
Common wines	40/
Beans, per bushel	60/
Corn	30/
Pototatoes*	60/
Loaf sugar, per lb.	5/
Brown sugar	4/6
Coffee	4/6
Chocolate	5/
Butter	4/6
Cheese	3/9
Candles	4/
Soap	3/
Pepper	15/
Common chewing Tobacco	4/6
Apples, per dozen	3/9
Eggs	3/9
Salt, per quart	2/6

* And all other vegetables in proportion.

NEWARK April 23.

Last week the Latin, French and English Schools, in the Academy in this Town, were publicly examined; after which, the pupils to very respectable audiences, gave specimens of their oratorical powers. It is but justice to mention, that the improvements in science, and the performances of the students, gave general satisfaction; reflected much honor on their teachers and upon themselves. It was observed with peculiar approbation, that those youth who had been studying Latin and French, were thoroughly instructed in the principles of these languages, and that the French, especially by the young ladies, (who publicly delivered exercises in this tongue) was spoken with great elegance and propriety.

BALTIMORE, April 22.

Yesterday arrived here in 20 days from Jeremie, the schooner Colly Capt. Deagle —by whom we learn that an insurrection took place at Port au Prince the 25th of March, among the negroes and people of colonr, in opposition to the whites, who were obliged, in number 1,800 or 2,000, to fly immediately and take refuge at Leogane. The sailors on board the shipping in the harbour, to the amount of near 60 sail, also fled, leaving their vessels with valuable cargoes on board, at the mercy of the insurgents.

The party who rose against the whites, massacred every person they could lay hands on, that they thought was an enemy to them, and with much difficulty the inhabitants effected their escape from the savage fury of the Brigands.

On the 24th of April Capt. Deagle took up 4 men which had belonged to a brig from Halifax, wrecked on the island of Henneagua—vessel and cargo lost.

Capt. Deagle says he saw a Jamaica paper which mentioned the acquittal of Capt. Barney, by the superior court of that island.

SAVANAH, (Geo.) April 3.

To the PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES.

SIR,

THE Citizens of Savannah, strongly impressed with the danger and mischiefs to which the United States have been exposed, by the possibility of their being involved in the war existing between those European Nations with whom we are most intimately united in amity, and connected in commerce, beg leave to take this method of expressing to you the sincere and cordial sentiments of approbation and applause with which the measures you have adopted in this very interesting situation have inspired them.

The services performed by you, for our common country, on so many, and such various and important occasions, in the exercise of the highest civil and military authority, were such as not to have rendered necessary the public declaration of our sentiments concerning this last instance of the paternal zeal with which you have incessantly watched over the public happiness: But, when some of our citizens have spared no pains to inflame the public mind, and to stimulate individuals to actions contrary to their duty as citizens, and destructive of the most important interests of the United States, and when such individuals have not only been publicly countenanced and encouraged by the French Minister, but that he has dared to distribute commissions and instructions for enlisting soldiers, in the name of the French Republic, within the jurisdiction, and without the approbation or knowledge of our government, we think it right thus publicly to declare, that, in our opinion, the timely notice given by your proclamation of the neutrality of the United States, your instructions for preventing the fitting out of armed vessels in our ports, the sentiments contained in your speech to Congress, and your message concerning the conduct of the person employed in America as the Minister of the French Republic, are agreeable to the principles of our excellent Constitution, and wisely calculated to ensure a continuance of peace, promote the public prosperity, and preserve the dignity of the American Nation. To the wisdom of these measures, and the good sense and manly firmness of the great bulk of the American people, it is owing that we have not yet experienced the horrid carnage and devastation of an unnecessary war: And we rejoice that Congress have so cordially expressed their approbation and concurrence in the measures you have adopted for the preservation of peace to your country.

Accept, Sir, the tender of our grateful acknowledgements for your past services, and the sincere profession of that perfect confidence with which such an uniform series of great and virtuous actions have inspired us with respect to your future conduct.

Signed by order of a public meeting of the Citizens of Savannah,

NATHL. PENDLETON, Chairman.

City of Savannah, Jan. 8, 1794.

Philadelphia, 3d March, 1794.

SIR,

THE sentiments expreffed by the Citizens of Savannah are a very acceptable addition to the testimonies of public approbation already given to my late conduct with respect to the Belligerent powers of Europe.

The favorable views in which you have placed my past endeavors receive my warm acknowledgments, and I request you to convey them to the Citizens whom, on this occasion, you represent.

GO. WASHINGTON.

NATHANIEL PENDLETON, Esq.

PHILADELPHIA,

APRIL 25.

We hear that the following vote passed the Senate of the United States unanimously, yesterday:

ORDERED,

That the letter of the Committee of Public Safety of the French Republic,

addreſſed to Congreſs, be tranſmitted to the Preſident, and that he be requeſted to cauſe the ſame to be anſwered on behalf of the Senate of the United States, in ſuch manner as ſhall manifeſt their ſincere friendſhip and good will for the French Republic.

Read in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States yeſterday.

(TRANSLATION.)

LIBERTY—EQUALITY—or DEATH.

The Repreſentatives of the French people, Members of the Committee of Public Safety.

To the Citizens, Members of the Congreſs of the United States of America.

AFTER having laid the foundation of our liberty, it became incumbent on us to ſecure it. A national government is born, and with it victory. Emanating from the will of the people, it has their energy. For the ſalvation of the ſtate it has been reſorted to, and the ſtate is ſaved. At its voice 15 armies are in motion, and triumph. At its ſignal, interior order is reſtored—fruitful induſtry is expanded—the conſpirators fall.

We impart the news of the ſucceſs of our armies to a people, who, having obtained liberty in a ſimilar manner with ourſelves, cannot learn but with enthuſiaſm, of the victories of republicans, & the downfall of tyrants.

Policy already appreciates the advantage of the retaking of Toulon. Already have the neutral powers proclaimed themſelves, and Genoa, indignant at the atrocity of our enemies, who have ſullied her territory by the vileſt and blackeſt of crimes;—Genoa has reſumed all her energy, and driven the Engliſh and Spaniards from her ports.

In the North, our Triumphs, not leſs brilliant, have given the combined powers ſome ſevere ſhocks.

They had dared to menace Dunkirk, Maubeuge, and Landau. Every where have they been beaten—every where have they been put to flight;—and even towards the Rhine, our army in purſuit of them had advanced to the very gates of Mayence.

Such is the long catalogue of ſucceſs which unfolds itſelf at the ſame moment, at every point to which the French Republic ſends her invincible phalanxes.

So many victories will convey nothing aſtoniſhing to you;—you, magnanimous republicans, who will eaſily conceive the prodigies which liberty is capable of performing, after having in this vaſt career left to the defenders of the people memorable examples.

You had already participated in our triumphs as well in thought as political union: Our ſucceſſes reverberate on you, and the fall of our eternal and implacable enemies, will be as ſatisfactory to America as to outraged France. Our cauſe is reciprocal;—it is that of every people who honor humanity.

It is under theſe glorious auſpices that the repreſentatives of the French people are preſſed by the deſire of drawing cloſer more than ever, the bonds of friendſhip, which unite two great, generous, and free nations.

Thus liberty will have two points of fixture on the world, and being an immovable Coloſſus, ſhe will reſt one foot on each hemiſphere.

At her voice let Agriculture and Commerce, thoſe two ſources of national proſperity, pouring out under our hands their mutual exchanges, multiply, aggrandiſe and cement our friendly relations and public felicity.

Let us diſcard every thing which may diſturb that neceſſary harmony pointed out by the nature of things, ſtill more than by a reciprocal intereſt;—that harmony which has not a cautious, ſelfiſh mercantile policy for its principle, but the eſteem, the fraternity, all the ſocial and beneficent virtues which flow from Liberty.

Honor, Proſperity, Safety, and Fraternity.

The Repreſentatives of the French people, Members of the Committee of public ſafety.

Jean bon Andre,	*Robeſpierre.*
C. A. Prieur,	*Couthon,*
P. Barere,	*Carnot,*
Billaud Varenne,	*Collot D'herbois.*
R. Lindet.	

Paris, 22 Pluvioſe. 2d year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible.

(10th February, 1794.)

Faithfully tranſlated from the original by

GEO. TAYLOR, Jun.

23d April, 1794.

Extract from the Speech of Mr. Duquely, a member of the Iriſh Parliament, February 5, 1794.

We love the Houſe of Hanover; but is that a reaſon why we ſhall fight the French untill they love the Houſe of Bourbon; which for centuries had been the oppreſſors of the people? We have had our bloody days—and had the ſame combination attempted to puniſh the murder of Charles the Firſt, the ſame diſorders and maſſacres would have taken place, which began with the manifeſtoes of the Duke of Brunſwick. Why did not AMERICA DRAW THE SWORD FOR LOUIS, who fought for her and againſt us, and who ſtiled himſelf her deliverer?—Becauſe! AMERICA ACTED WITHOUT PASSION, and though in an infant ſtate, has GIVEN LESSONS OF WISDOM AND CAUTION TO OLD ENGLAND.

This day in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, a bill, entitled "An Act to ſuſpend the importation of certain goods, wares, and merchandize" was read the third time and paſſed. The preamble to this act recites the reſolution publiſhed yeſterday, in which the injuries ſuffered by the United States from Great Britain are enumerated, and then goes on to prohibit the importation into the United States, of any goods, wares, or merchandize whatever of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland, from and after the firſt day of November next—excepting ſuch articles as are now exempted from duty. This prohibition to ceaſe as ſoon as the claims and demands of the United States againſt Great Britain, ſhall be ſatisfactorily adjuſted—and proclamation thereof made by the Preſident of the United States.

Says a Correſpondent.

Never was there a time when falſe news was made with more induſtry and impudence.—One Newſpaper in this city deſerves to be called the Bruſſel's Gazette. Two printers at leaſt will enquire, is it mine?

The lying paragraph of laſt Monday deſerves ſome inveſtigation. If a printer had the ſecret of the diſpatches from London, it ſhews a leakineſs of the Cabinet that is extraordinary. But there is no ground for this aſperſion. If the ſtory was made out of the whole cloth, and made to influence the vote of that day, it ſhews, exactly what every body knew before.——

That Newſpaper being known as the Bruſſel's Gazette, may *now* claim a patent for making and vending falſe news, without a competitor, and without injury to the public.

This country is wonderfully changed—a preacher of the goſpel is abuſed in the General Advertiſer, for warning and exhorting his flock againſt the atheiſm ſo ſhockingly prevalent in France—He is ſtigmatiſed as the friend of *bigotry* and *ſuperſtition*, whoſe altars ſays the paragraphiſt are overturned—The ſtyle of the paragraphs in that paper is equally friendly to religion and government.

Yeſterday evening was married, by the Reverend Dr. Helmuth, Mr. John N. Irwin, merchant, to Miſs Eliza Muhlenberg, daughter of the Honorable Frederick Auguſtus Muhlenberg, all of this city.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, April 24.

Yeſterday arrived here in 50 days from Bourdeaux, the brig Liberty, Capt. Penfield—who informs us, that it was expected that the embargo would ſoon be taken off the American veſſels, as they had received advices from the deputation at Paris, which gave them every reaſon for an event ſo much wiſhed for by the unfortunate Americans—the ſituation of whom, is particularly deſcribed in the letter which follows, it having been ſent to their deputies at Paris.

Capt. Penfield has brought 24 French paſſengers, and it was through the influence of ſome of theſe paſſengers, that Capt. Penfield was permitted to ſail.

From a French paper of the 21ſt February, received by Capt. Penfield, we learn that Mæſtricht and Breda, were taken by the French.

Bourdeaux, February 24, 1794.

CITIZENS!

WE have intelligence from Paris thro' the means of private letters from two of our deputies, that you have met with conduct in the courſe of your application for juſtice in our behalf, which we conceive truly unbecoming Frenchmen, or Republicans of any country.

We are fully convinced of your knowledge of our ſituation—of the wiſe meaſures you are no doubt taking, when in your power, to meliorate it; but circumſtances that have tranſpired ſince we wrote, as well as the feelings that torture the breaſts of every American here on the receipt of ſuch information, induce us to write you, that you may be well informed of the general wiſh of us all, and that you may act therefrom.

Since you left us, the repreſentants on application of the Conſul, advanced 100,000 livres on account of the indemnity. They ſold us 40 caſks of rice, after paying for which, and with other deductions, this amount was not ſufficient to pay the general debt to the butchers, independent of the demand for bread, wood, &c. Thus this money in a few days vaniſhed, and your diſtreſſed countrymen here were again left deſtitute of the means of procuring the neceſſary ſubſiſtence for their crews—This cauſe, in addition to the want of bread throughout the whole fleet, the abſolute impoſſibility of procuring freſh meat on any terms, and moſt of the veſſels being without ſalt proviſions, has alarmed our apprehenſions, particularly when we can, with difficulty, procure bread from the public—in allowing every 12 days to each veſſel, 1-2lb. bread per man per day, biſcuit at 55s. per cwt. payable in caſh on the delivery. Thus the unfortunate men who are deſtitute of money, muſt remain without bread; in ſhort, it is a fact, that moſt of our veſſels have not had a pound of freſh meat on board for ten days paſt, and many of them have actualſy uſed the laſt morſels of their ſea proviſions, which are not to be replaced at any price, had we money to do it.

This gentleman, is a ſtate of our ſituation as reſpects ſubſiſtence; we now require your attention to the general ſuffering by daily detention in the advancement of the ſeaſon. We paſs over the diſcuſſion of the Algerine riſque, 'tis a theme too well known to you, and occaſions in our breaſts a pang too ſevere to dwell on; we only obſerve that our demand magniſied ten fold, however it may appear exorbitant, can never, if granted, atone for the loſs of the liberty, and for the captivity of thoſe who receive it. This idea, to a nation who declare eternal war to tyrants, and to be the eternal enemies of ſlavery, the ſupporters of liberty, and friends to freemen, ought to bias every mercenary conſideration, and intrigue ſhould be driven by the common laws of humanity into the darkeſt obſcurity.

A gentleman from America informs us, that one of the firſt ſteps Congreſs took at the meeting, was a diſcuſſion of the propriety of enacting a law to prevent the importation from England, and that a very great majority appeared to be in favor of the act—this will have an important affect on the ſituation of America; in ſhort it is our opinion, that you ought immediately to make a remonſtrance to the Convention, ſtating your proceedings, the actual ſituation of your countrymen here, and on their behalf to demand an anſwer to your petition; it is time we ſhould know our fate. Our ſituation is tenfold more cruel than that of priſoners of war. Our money and means are exhauſted, and it is no time to prolong an application for a final anſwer. We have a right to claim it—If it is their diſpoſition to render us juſtice, and they are prevented by intriguing men; it is your duty to ſearch for proof, and if found, to denounce the authors of this deception.

We further direct you, to mention in your application, that your conſtituents fatigued with delay in bringing forward their buſineſs, have deſired you to demand an anſwer, or paſſports to return in three days. After obtaining an iſſue to this, you will uſe your diſcretion with reſpect to returning—but we truſt that you will return, and relieve us from a further expence, the moment you loſe a proſpect of bringing into effect your different claims.

At a meeting laſt evening, it was obſerved that the committee at Paris, had not given us a full idea of the ſituation of our claim reſpecting the cargoes unſold, and we alſo inform you that this letter is not written by the committee individually, but after a debate of a very full meeting; you will therefore conſider this as the wiſh of the whole.

We are yours, &c.

(For the Americans at Bourdeaux)

R. BENNET FORBES.

A Letter from Boſton, dated April 16, from a gentleman of character ſays "the agreeable news of the releaſe of American veſſels in the Weſt-Indies, is confirmed by ſeveral arrivals at Salem from Antigua.—A brig has juſt arrived here from Guadaloupe. We have intelligence that 20 ſail of liberated veſſels have arrived at Martha's Vineyard."

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Ann, Gardner, do

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Sch'r Colley, Deagle,	Jeremie
Hope, Mackie,	North-Carolina
Pilgrim, Chadwick,	Beaufort
Sloop Betſey, Brown,	Alexandria
Sally, Luſh,	George-Town
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Franciſco,	Mr. Darley jun.
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Jabez Bowen.

Philad. March 26 mw&ſ1m

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April 22. tuth&st29

Scheme of a Lottery,

To raiſe 39,900 Dollars, on 266,000 Dollars, deducting 15 per Cent. from the Prizes—this Lottery conſiſts of 38,000 Tickets, in which there are 14,539 Prizes and 23,461 Blanks, being about one and an half Blanks to a Prize.

THE Directors of the Society for eſtabliſhing Uſeful Manufactures, having reſolved to erect LOTTERIES for raiſing ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, agreeably to an Act of the Legiſlature of the State of New-Jerſey, have appointed the following perſons to ſuperintend and direct the drawing of the ſame, viz. Nicholas Low, Rufus King, Herman Le Roy, James Watſon, Richard Harriſon, Abijah Hammond, and Cornelius Ray, of the city of New-York—Thomas Willing, Joſeph Ball, Matthew M'Connel and Andrew Bayard, of the city of Philadelphia—His Excellency Richard Howell, Eſq. Elias Boudinot, General Elias Dayton, James Parker, John Bayard, Doctor Lewis Donham, Samuel W. Stockton, Joſhua M. Wallace, Joſeph Bloomfield, and Eliſha Boudinot, of New-Jerſey, who offer the following Scheme of a Lottery, and pledge themſelves to the public, that they will take every aſſurance and precaution in their power to have the Monies paid by the Managers, from time to time, as received, into the Banks at New-York and Philadelphia, to remain for the purpoſe of paying Prizes, which ſhall be immediately diſcharged by a check upon one of the Banks.

SCHEME:

	Prize of	Dollars is	
1	20,000		20,000
1	10,000		10,000
2	5,000		10,000
5	2,000		10,000
10	1,000		10,000
20	500		10,000
100	100		10,000
300	50		15,000
1000	20		20,000
2000	15		30,000
3000	12		36,000
8100	10		81,000
14,539	Prizes.		262,000
23,461	Blanks.	First drawn number,	2,000
		Laſt drawn number,	2,000

38,000 Tickets at 7 Dollars each is 266,000

The drawing will commence, under the inſpection of a Committee of the Superintendants, as ſoon as the Tickets are ſold, of which timely notice will be given.

The Superintendants have appointed John N. Cumming, of Newark, Jacob R. Hardenberg, of New-Brunſwick, and Jonathan Rhea, of Trenton, as immediate Managers thereof, who have given ample ſecurity for diſcharging the truſt repoſed in them.

☞ In order to ſecure the punctual payment of the Prizes, the Superintendants of the Lottery have directed that the Managers ſhall each enter into bonds in 40,000 dollars, with four ſufficient ſecurities, to perform their inſtructions, the ſubſtance of which is

I. That whenever either of the Managers ſhall receive the ſum of Three Hundred Dollars, he ſhall immidiately place the ſame in one of the Banks of New-York or Philadelphia, to the credit of the Governor of the Society, and ſuch of the Superintendants as live in the city where the monies are placed, to remain there until the Lottery is drawn, for the paymnt of the Prizes.

II. The Managers to take ſufficient ſecurity for any Tickets they may truſt, otherwiſe to be reſponſible for them.

III. To keep regular books of Tickets ſold, Monies received and paid in o the Bank, abſtracts of which ſhall be ſent, monthly, to the Governor of the Society.

Paterſon, January 1, 1794.

On application to either of the above gentlemen, information will be given where tickets may be had.

February 24. tu&ſtf.

Juſt Publiſhed,

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AND FOR SALE BY

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THE grand principle of Equality, if rightly underſtood, is the only baſis on which univerſal juſtice, ſacred order, and perfect freedom, can be firmly built, and permanently ſecured. The view of it exhibited in this eſſay, at the ſame time that it repreſſes the inſolence of office, the tyranny of pride, and the outrages of oppreſſion; confirms, in the moſt forcible manner, the neceſſity of ſubordination, and the juſt demands of lawful authority. So far indeed, from looſening the bands of ſociety, that it maintains inviolate, every natural and every civil diſtinction, draws more cloſely every ſocial tie, unites in one harmonious and juſtly proportioned ſyſtem, and brings men together on the even ground of the inherent rights of human nature, of reciprocal obligation, and of a common relation to the community.

March 18. tu&ſtf

The Public are cautioned to

beware of counterfeited Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States, and Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America, ſeveral of which have appeared in circulation within a few days paſt; they are a good general imitation of the genuine Bills, but may be diſtinguiſhed by the following

MARKS.

Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States.

ALL that have appeared have the letter F. for their Alphabetical Mark.

The Texture of the Paper is thicker and whiter and it takes the ink more freely than the genuine paper.

The O. in the word Company is ſmaller than the M. and other letters of that word, ſo that a line extended from the top of the O, to touch the top of the M. would extend conſiderably above the range of the whole word.

In the word United the letters are narrower and cloſer together than the reſt of the bill

The *i* and *ſ* in the word promiſe are not parallel, the *ſ* inclining much more forward than the *i*.

The engraving is badly executed, the ſtrokes of all the Letters are ſtronger and the device in the margin particularly is much coarſer and appears darker than in the true bills. Some of the counterfeits bear date in 1791—Whereas the Bank was not in operation till December, and no five dollar bills were iſſued in that year.

Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America.

ALL that have appeared have the letter B. for their alphabetical mark.

They are printed on a paper nearly ſimilar to that of the counterfeit Five Dollar Notes above deſcribed; the engraving is better executed, and they approach nearer to the appearance of the genuine bills.

The fine ruled lines through the word *Twenty*, in the body of the bill, are in number thirteen in the genuine bills, and but twelve in the counterfeits.

The word *Company* is much like the ſame word in the Five Dollar Bills as deſcribed above, the *o* being leſs than the *m*, and others following.

There is no ſtroke to the *t* in the word *North* whereas in the genuine bills the ſtroke is well defined.

The letters *ent* in the word *Twenty*, to the left hand at the bottom, do not come down to the line, but are ſo cut as to give an irregular appearance to the word, the *Tw* and the *y* going below them.

The ſignature J. Nixon, has the appearance of being written with lamb-black and oil, and differs from other inks uſed in printing the bills and the caſhier's ſignature.

It is ſuppoſed theſe forgeries were committed in ſome of the Southern States, as all the counterfeits that have appeared, have come from thence, and two perſons have been apprehended in Virginia, on ſuſpicion of being the authors of them.

The reward of *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS* will be paid to any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall diſcover and proſecute to conviction the ſeveral offenders of the following deſcriptions or any of them, viz.

The perſon or perſons, who manufactured the paper on which the Bills are printed.

The perſon or perſons, who engraved the plates.

The printer or printers, of the bills.

Every perſon who has acted as a principal in any other way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the ſaid bills.

Philadelphia, March 28. 17

April 22, 1794,

Other counterfeit bills

of the Bank of the United States have appeared in circulation.

The denomination is of TWENTY DOLLARS, and the alphabetical mark is the letter B.

They may be diſtinguiſhed from the genuine by the following MARKS:

The paper of the counterfeits is of a more tender texture and gloſſey ſurface than the genuine, and there is no water mark in them.

The letter C. in the word Caſhier, in the true bills is ſtrongly marked, whereas in the counterfeits, the whole letter is a fine hair ſtroke, evidently in an unfiniſhed ſtate. The letter *a* in the word demand, is badly formed and the whole word ill done, and there is no comma at the end of it, as there is in the genuine bills.

The marginal device, is much darker in the falſe, than in the genuine bills owing to the ſhade ſtrokes being coarſer, much nearer together, and conſequently much more numerous. This difference ſtrikes the eye at firſt view.

The ſame reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, will be paid for apprehending, & proſecuting to conviction the ſeveral above deſcribed Offenders in reſpect to this, as to the laſt deſcribed bills.

THOMAS WILLING, Preſident of the Bank United States.

JOHN NIXON, Preſident of the Bank of North America.

By order of the Committees of the Reſpective Boards.

☞ *This Gazette ſhall be enlarged, as it receives encouragement—The Subſcription encreaſes daily—Advertiſing Favors are ſolicited—Theſe conſtitute an eſſential Item in diminiſhing the Debit ſide of the Account.*

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